

the impulse to bite those persons and things in which he is interested. It cannot be doubted that N.'s swallowing of the whistle (p. 115) was quite as much because she *wanted* the whistle for herself as because she " didn't like the noise it made". We can be sure that she " didn't like it" not merely for aesthetic reasons, but because of the envy and greed it aroused in her.

Some of the children's remarks bring out very clearly the cannibalistic love phantasies which characterise the oral phase of libidinal development, the wish to eat up and incorporate the loved person entirely : "I love you so much I could eat you." For example, the incidents on 11.10.25

and 2.2.26, just quoted, as well as the following: (25.2.25)

" Harold had accidentally kicked Mrs. I/s foot under the table, and this led him to say, ' I'll undress you and take off your suspenders, and gobble you all up/ " (17.6.25.)

Some of the children, who had been in 'a hiding place', came out, led by Duncan, who was carrying a stick as a weapon, looking very fierce. They came out looking for animals to kill for meat' to take back to the house. Apparently Duncan was ' the father'. When they saw Mrs. I. through the window of the schoolroom they came in to her, saying, ' There she is,' and said they would ' cut her up'. All joined in the play and then ran off happily." These are but playful expressions

of phantasies which do in truth dominate the deeper unconscious levels of the young child's mind, and which are the source of his greatest anxieties. He dreads the injury and ruin which the fulfilment of his wishes would mean to the loved persons, and he dreads their attacks on him in kind. The play helps to allay these anxieties and ease the inner tension arising from them. But the anxieties themselves

are plainly
seen in some of the quoted cases of *phobia*
(p. 119).
Here the child's own biting and eating
impulses are pro-
jected on to a real or imagined outer object, e.g.
"Goo-goo",
whose attacks on the child himself are then
feared. The
dreaded animal represents at one and the same
time the child's
primitive biting self, and the bitten and
vengeful parents
or rivals, who will in his phantasies do to him
what he has
wished to do to them. The actual phobia 'is an
attempt to
deal with the anxiety connected with the
phantasies, by being
able to feel, on the one hand, " It is not / who
wishes to bite
my mother or the new baby—it is Goo-goo " ;
and, on the